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No. 54 (693) Weekly Saturday, December 10, 1977 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The Party and State Delegation of the German Democratic Republic Arrives in Pyongyang

The Party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, arrived in Pyongyang on December 8 by special plane to pay an official friendship visit to Korea at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung cordially met Comrade Erich Honecker and his party at the airport.

The current visit to our country by the GDR Party and state delegation will mark an important turning-point in further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two Parties, governments and peoples of Korea and the GDR and encourage our people in their just struggle to hasten the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic, the reunification of the country and a nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

That day Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, greeting the fraternal mission of the GDR was pervaded with friendly sentiments.

The Pyongyang airport looked like a sea of flowers with thousands of welcomers carrying miniflags of Korea and the GDR, bouquets of flowers and balloons in their hands.

Set up with due respect amidst the columns of welcomers were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and a portrait of Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the SUPG and Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR.

Seen in front of the welcoming crowds were the slogans reading "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" "Long live the Socialist Unity Party of Germany!" "Warm welcome to the Party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Comrade Erich Honecker!" "Warm welcome to the goodwill mission of the people of the German Democratic Republic!" and "Long live the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and the German Democratic Republic!"

Fluttering on the flagpoles were the national flags of Korea and the GDR and hanging from the big balloons afloat high in the sky over the airport were the national flags of the two countries and streamers with the words "Welcome", "Friendship" and "Solidarity".

Also visible here and there at the airport were picture panels showing the friendship and solidarity between the two peoples of Korea and the GDR.

Before the arrival of the guests Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, came out at the airport.

At 3:30 p.m. the special plane carrying the guests from the GDR touched down in the midst of the enthusiastic cheers of the welcomers who were waving the national flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers and dancing with fans in their hands.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung shakes hands with Comrade Erich Honecker

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung shook hands with Comrade Erich Honecker and hugged him as he got off the plane, and then exchanged greetings with the members of the delegation.

Coming here were the members of the Party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic led by Comrade Erich Honecker—Willi Stoph, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic; Gunter Mittag, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the SUPG; Margarete Muller, Candidate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the SUPG; Hans Reichelt, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR and Minister of Environmental Protection and Water Conservation; Oskar Fischer, Member of the Central Committee of the SUPG and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the GDR; Bruno Mahlow, Candidate Member of the Central Auditing Commission of the SUPG and Deputy Head of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee of the Party; Horst Neubauer, Section Chief of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee of the SUPG, and others.

Lovely Juvenile Corps members courteously presented the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Erich Honecker with fragrant flowers.

Also they presented flowers to the members of the delegation.

On hand to meet the guests at the airport were Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Kye Ung Tae, Kim Yong Nam, Ho Dam, Chong Jun Gi, Kong Jin Tae and Hwang Jang Yop; and Chairmen of Committees and Ministers of the Administration Council, leading functionaries of working people's organizations and Pyongyang Party and government bodies, generals of the Korean People's Army and leading men from scientific, educational, cultural, art, public health and press circles, and Kim Guk Hun, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the GDR.

Also on hand were Franz Everhartz, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the GDR to the DPRK, and his wife, staff members of the GDR Embassy and diplomatic representatives of the various countries in Pyongyang.

A welcoming ceremony took place at the airport for the Party and state delegation of the GDR headed by Comrade Erich Honecker.

The national anthem of the GDR and the Patriotic Song of our country were played.

A 21-gun salute boomed. In company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Comrade Erich Honecker reviewed a guard of honour of the ground, naval and air forces of the Korean People's Army.

Comrade Erich Honecker, together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, walking past the multitudes sending up cheers waving miniflags of the two countries and bundles of flowers, responded to their welcome, boarded a car and headed for the city.

Tens of thousands of working people fervently greeted Comrade Erich Honecker-led GDR Party and state delegation, waving their pennants and bouquets, on the streets leading from Ryonmotdong where stood a welcome arch decorated with national flags of the two countries and a variety of flowers to the Mansudae hill florally carpeted with variegated tapes and then to the Changjon rotary with a string of flags hanging in mid-air circlewise and the Okryu bridge.

Courtesy Call

Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, paid a courtesy call on the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the DPRK, on the 8th.

Present on the occasion were the members of the GDR Party and state delegation led by Comrade Erich Honecker.

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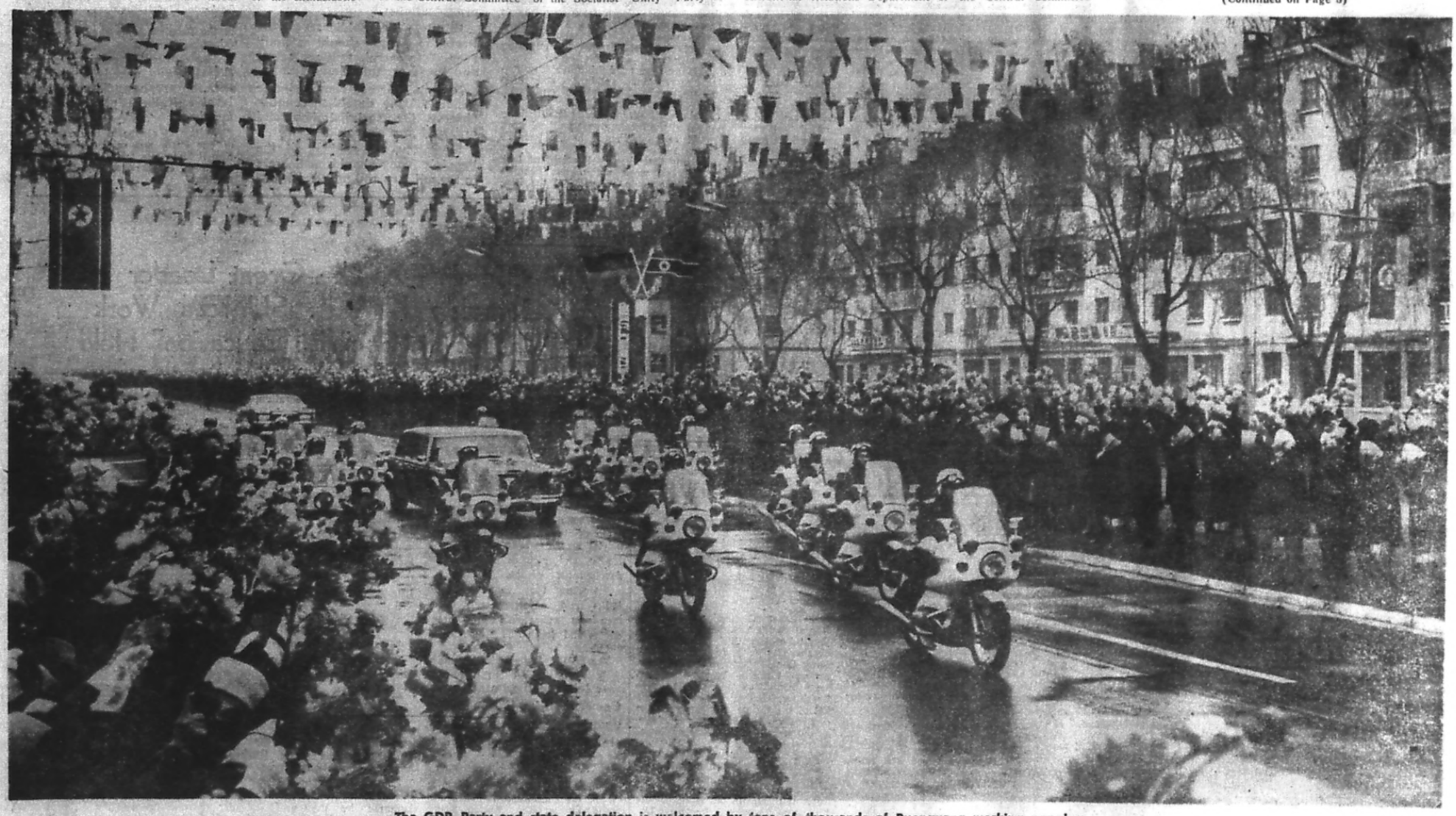

The GDR Party and state delegation is welcomed by tens of thousands of Pyongyang working people

The platform of a meeting of agitators of the Korean People's Army honoured with the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

KPA Agitators' Meeting Held, the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Attends

A meeting of agitators of the Korean People's Army was held in Pyongyang, which was honoured with the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who always leads our people and People's Army along the road of victory and glory.

Slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" were hanging on both sides of the platform.

The meeting was attended by more than 6,000 professional propagandists and lower-level agitators of the People's Army, who are making innovatory successes in their propaganda and agitation work.

At nine in the morning, the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the Korean People's Army and its Supreme Commander, mounted the platform to the strains of the welcome music.

At the moment, the stormy cheers "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" and thunderous applause violently rocked the hall.

While the unending cheers of *manse* (hurrah) were sweeping the hall, women soldiers of the three services courteously presented to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung a basket of fragrant flowers imbued with the deepest reverence of the attendants of the meeting and the entire officers and men of the People's Army.

Also mounting the platform were Comrades O Jin U, Chon Mun Sop and Kim Chol Man, commanders of all services and arms of the KPA, generals and model propagandists and agitators of the KPA.

The meeting heard the report "**On Effecting Collective Innovations in Combat Preparedness and Increase of Combat Capabilities by Energetically Waging the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement Initiated by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung**", which was followed by speeches of many propagandists and lower-level agitators.

At the meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a detailed exposition of the home and foreign policies of our Party and highly important teachings which would make the guiding compass in further strengthening our People's Army into one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary armed forces by energetically conducting the political work within the People's Army.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, to begin with, touched in detail upon the policy of independent national reunification maintained by our Party and the tasks arising for its realisation.

The great leader said that it is the three major tasks of our Party and its line and policy to further reinforce the socialist base in the northern half of our Republic by accelerating socialist construction, actively support the struggle of the south Korean people for the democratisation of south Korean society and strengthen solidarity with the socialist countries and non-aligned countries of the world so that they may actively support and encourage our revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that what is important, above all, in implementing this line and policy is to carry to thorough fulfilment the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, the tasks of the three revolutions for socialist construction in the northern half of our Republic.

Saying that the cardinal task of the ideological revolution is to arm all people with the Juche idea and thus arm the whole of society with it, he pointed to the achievements made by our Party in the ideological revolution.

Saying that the key point of the technical revolution is to carry to thorough fulfilment the three major tasks of the technical revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that the three major tasks of the technical revolution for markedly reducing the differences between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial work and relieving the women from the heavy burdens of household chores are economic tasks and, at the same time, political tasks for freeing the working people from toilsome work.

It is a link in the struggle to eliminate the class distinctions and the differences among the people high and low in human relations and the last battle on the road to communism to alleviate the toilsome work in the industrial domain including the labour at the coal and ore mines, enforce the 8-hour workday even in the countryside like in industrial labour and make the work unhindered by seasons and natural conditions and let the women massively go out into the world like men and push ahead one of both wheels of the revolution, freed from the burdens of kitchen and household chores, the tasks the working class should fulfil after seizing power, noted the great leader.

Saying that the cultural revolution is an important work for letting each of the working people have one technique or more and intellectualizing all the members of society, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung noted that only when all the people possess a high level of knowledge can society develop and that carrying out the tasks of the cultural revolution is also our final battle on the way to communism.

Saying that the three red flags, the flags of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, unfurled by the Party are the greatest, unique, independent, revolutionary and communistic one, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that we have every reason to be highly proud of this movement and the entire people should be mobilized in the struggle to build the northern half of our Republic into the base of communist construction, upholding the Party's line of three revolutions.

Then, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung noted that the south Korean revolution must be carried out.

The respected and beloved leader said that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are isolated not only from the south Korean people but also from their allies and the south Korean people are vigorously turning out in the struggle for the democratization of south Korean society in the teeth of the harsh suppression by the enemy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung then stressed that the solidarity with the international revolutionary forces should be strengthened.

Saying that all the countries of the world support our country, as she strictly adheres to independence, the respected and beloved leader stated that all of them want to learn from our Party's line of independence, the line of independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in guarding the nation.

This is a very good thing in strengthening international solidarity and it is one of the proud victories of our Party, stressed the great leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught at the meeting that political work should be strengthened in the People's Army.

Saying that the most important task in political work within the People's Army is to equip everyone of the People's Army, from the officers to the soldiers, with the Juche idea, the great leader indicated clear ways for firmly arming them with the Juche idea of our Party and the Party's policies.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung then laid stress on strengthening communist education and class education among the soldiers.

At the meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, instructing that the army life should be further strengthened, put forward the following ten points to be observed by the soldiers of the People's Army:

Firstly, the soldiers of the People's Army should strictly observe military regulations at all times;

Secondly, the soldiers of the People's Army should become expert in handling their weapons and take good care of them;

Thirdly, the soldiers of the People's Army should thoroughly carry out military orders under whatever condition;

Fourthly, the soldiers of the People's Army should carry out without fail the assignments given by the Party and political organisations;

Fifthly, the soldiers of the People's Army should strictly keep state secret, military secret and Party organisation's secret;

Sixthly, the soldiers of the People's Army should thoroughly observe the socialist law and order of the state;

Seventhly, the soldiers of the People's Army should participate in the military and political training without fail and study hard;

Eighthly, the soldiers of the People's Army should love the people and should not inflict even the slightest loss on their property;

Ninthly, the soldiers of the People's Army should struggle to thoroughly protect the state property and military supplies and economise them;

Tenthly, the soldiers of the People's Army should love their comrades as their real brothers and firmly establish the beautiful quality of unity and cohesion of men and officers.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that the soldiers of the People's Army should think of the ten points at any time when they are at table or on the march and they are studying or engaged in tactical training and should take them as a principle guiding their action, thereby bring about a new change in the army life and military and political training.

In conclusion, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung emphasized that the role of propagandists and agitators in the People's Army should be further raised.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung posed for a picture with the propagandists and lower-level agitators present at the meeting.

A letter of pledge to the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung was adopted amid the loud applause of the attendants at the meeting.

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Del. of JSP Special Committee for Measures on Korean Affairs

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received on December 1 the delegation of the Special Committee for Measures on Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Hasegawa Shozo, Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee for Measures on Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party and Member of the House of Representatives.

Comrade Kim Yong Nam and person-age concerned Hyon Jun Guk were on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He posed for a picture with the guests.

TELEGRAMS

✦The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Josip Broz Tito**, President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on the occasion of the Day of the Republic, the national holiday of the Yugoslav people.

✦The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Pak Sung Chul**, Premier of the Administration Council, cabled Comrade **Enver Hoxha**, First Secretary of the CC of the Albanian Workers' Party, and Comrade **Haxhi Lleshi**, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Comrade **Mehmet Shehu**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PSRA, greeting the 33rd anniversary of the liberation of Albania and the victory of the People's Revolution, the national holiday of the Albanian people.

✦The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Pak Sung Chul**, Premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Abdul Fattah Ismail**, Secretary General of the CC of the Unified National Front Political Organization of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Comrade **Salem Robaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the PDRY, and Comrade **Ali Nasser Mohamed**, Prime Minister of the Cabinet of the PDRY, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the independence of the PDRY.

✦The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to His Excellency **Mathieu Kerekou**, President of the People's Republic of Benin, on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the proclamation of the PRB.

✦The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Pak Sung Chul**, Premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Kaysone Phomvihane**, General Secretary of the CC of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Prime Minister of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Comrade **Souphanouvong**, President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the founding of the LPDR.

✦The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to His Highness **Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahayan**, President of the United Arab Emirates, on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the national day of the UAE.

✦The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to His Majesty **Bokassa the First**, Emperor of the Central African Empire, on the occasion of the 1st anniversary of the proclamation of the CAE.

✦The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, cabled His Majesty **Bhumibol Adulyaddet**, King of the Kingdom of Thailand, greeting the national holiday of Thailand.

✦The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Pak Sung Chul**, Premier of the Administration Council, received a message from Comrade **Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Comrade **Aleksei Nikolaevich Kosygin**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, in reply to their message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In New Delhi

Seminar on the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Work "Theses on Socialist Education" Held

The "Indo-Korean Friendship Youth Forum" organized a seminar on the "Theses on Socialist Education", an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in New Delhi on November 15, according to a report.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was placed with due respect on the platform of the seminar.

On display in the hall were immortal classic works of the great leader and pictures showing the development of the DPRK.

Attending the seminar were M.P.s and a large number of men from educational and press circles and youth and students of India.

The DPRK Ambassador to India was invited there.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted amid stormy applause of the assembled people.

Speeches were made by Govind Narain Srivastava, General Secretary of the Indo-Korean Friendship Youth Forum; Tej Pratap Singh and Ram Rai, M.P.s; C.K. Chandrapan, M.P. and Chairman of the All India Youth Federation; and Ashok Raj, M.P.

The DPRK Ambassador made a congratulatory speech.

The speakers dwelt on the content of the educational theses. They stressed that the Theses is a great educational program which applies the immortal Juche idea founded by the great leader and that it is a powerful weapon which should be tightly held by the world's revolutionary people.

Tej Pratap Singh said that Korea gripped the hearts of the world's people by driving back the aggression of the US imperialists. He continued:

After their victory in the war, the Korean people have made a leaping progress in the building of socialism.

They owe this progress to the great leader.

"Theses on Socialist Education" embodying the great Juche idea founded by the great leader is a great educational program.

Expressing his impressions after a deep-going study of the Theses authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, C.K. Chandrapan stressed:

The Theses run through with solicitude for the working people is a great program for rearing people into new men of Juche type for the building of socialism and communism.

The Theses is a great work of universal significance not only for Korea, but also for the world's people and all countries across continents and oceans.

The Korean people ushered in a new era in the world history of the national-liberation struggle by defeating the Japanese and US imperialists under the wise leadership of great Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Korean people showed an example as to how one should fight imperialism and should build socialism and they are inspiring the people of Asia and the rest of the world.

We sincerely hope that the Korean people will realise at the earliest possible date the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, their greatest desire.

At the end of the seminar, the attendants appreciated Korean films "The Song of Glory to the Marshal, Our Father" and "New Korea".

We Wish the People of the GDR Still Greater Successes in Carrying Out Their Just Cause in the Future -

Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

At Banquet

Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker,
Dear guests from the German Democratic Republic,
Comrades and friends,

Today we are very pleased to meet the Party and State Delegation of the German Democratic Republic, the friendly envoys who have come from a far-off Western outpost of socialism.

Allow me to warmly welcome Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic and our intimate friend, and the members of the Party and State Delegation of the German Democratic Republic who have come to visit our country this time with the warm friendly feelings of the fraternal people of the German Democratic Republic for the Korean people.

The founding of the German Democratic Republic, the first worker-peasant state, in the land of Germany in October, 1949 was a great event which opened a new era in the history of the German people.

Having taken power into their own hands, the people of the German Democratic Republic led by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany have firmly safeguarded the gains of the revolution from the encroachment of the class enemies at home and abroad and vigorously carried on the building of socialism.

The German Democratic Republic has become a socialist state with its developed industry and agriculture, and its international position has become unshaken.

The people of the German Democratic Republic are today exerting positive efforts to build a developed socialist society.

We regard all the successes of the German Democratic Republic as the common successes of the socialist forces and wish its people still greater successes in carrying out their just cause in the future.

The Korean people and the people of the German Democratic Republic have forged strong ties of friendship as class brothers engaged in a joint struggle against imperialism for the victory of the cause of socialism.

We always remember the wholehearted material and moral aid given our people by the people of the German Democratic Republic during the last Fatherland Liberation War and in post-war reconstruction.

Even now the Government and people of the German Democratic Republic are giving positive support and encouragement to our people in their struggle to get all foreign troops withdrawn from south Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

I would like to express my profound thanks for this to Comrade Erich Honecker and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Government and people of the German Democratic Republic.

This time, you will personally witness how firmly our people are standing on the Eastern outpost of socialism, striving for the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Through the current visit the trust and mutual understanding between our two peoples will further deepen and their friendly cooperation will develop onto a high stage.

We are convinced that surrounded by our people's cordial hospitality, your visit will bear fine fruits.

Esteemed guests,

Reiterating my warm welcome to the Party and State Delegation of the German Democratic Republic, I request you to join me in a toast:

to the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the people of the German Democratic Republic,

to the prosperity and development of the German Democratic Republic,

to the health of esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker,

to the health of all members of the Party and State Delegation of the German Democratic Republic,

to the health of the diplomatic envoys from different countries and madames and

to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

The Prosperity and Growing Strength of the DPRK Constitutes Important Contribution Towards Further Consolidation of the Positions of World Socialism

Speech of Comrade ERICH HONECKER

At Banquet

Esteemed Comrade Kim Il Sung,
Dear Korean comrades,
Distinguished representatives of the diplomatic corps,

On behalf of the Party and State Delegation of the German Democratic Republic permit me to thank you sincerely for the friendly reception to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We were especially moved by the extremely cordial welcome extended to us by the working people of the capital, Pyongyang. We consider this to be an expression of the traditional friendship and fighting community between our two Parties and two peoples.

I wish to thank you, esteemed Comrade Kim Il Sung, for the cordial words you have addressed to our Party, our state and our people.

We have come to your country to have an extensive exchange of views on topical questions of socialist construction and the international situation. We wish to discuss jointly how we can further develop the friendly relations and cooperation between our two Parties, states and peoples. We take a particular interest in the life and creative work of your people and in their socialist achievements.

Our first acquaintance with the heroic city of Pyongyang was a great experience for us. From the bottom of our hearts we wish to congratulate you on your newly built capital which today is more beautiful than ever, telling of the diligence and energy of your people and of the flourishing of socialist Korea. You may rest assured that the citizens of the German Democratic Republic sincerely rejoice at all successes which your people achieved in building socialism.

The prosperity and growing strength of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea constitutes an important contribution towards the further consolidation of the positions of world socialism. The people of our country have great respect and high esteem for the performances of the Korean people and their wholehearted commitment to promote the prosperity of their homeland.

We wish you fresh success in fulfilling the great tasks set by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the coming years in the various fields of social activity.

Peace and security in Asia substantially depend on the situation on the Korean peninsula. Therefore we welcome the constructive proposals made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a peaceful solution of the pending problems.

Be assured, dear Korean friends, that the German Democratic Republic will always support and display solidarity with the struggle of your people for a peaceful democratic unification of your country without foreign interference.

We firmly and staunchly second the demand of the Korean people that all foreign troops, including their arms and equipments, leave south Korea immediately so that the Koreans can settle their problems by themselves.

At no time has the presence of those troops, which have been stationed in the south of the country under misuse of the UN flag, served to maintain and strengthen peace in Korea. On the contrary, it is the underlying cause for the unhealthy situation and the tensions on the Korean peninsula. The people of the German Democratic Republic strongly condemn the continued brutal oppression of the democratic and patriotic forces in south Korea, and they call for the release of all imprisoned fighters for freedom, democracy and progress.

Our visit to your beautiful country will offer an opportunity for a detailed exchange of views on all questions of interest to our Parties and peoples. The more each of our countries advances on the road to socialism, the more evidently appear common features in their developments. Therefore we attach great importance to regular exchanges of information and experience and to cooperation between the communist parties of the socialist countries at all levels. All that facilitates a better mutual knowledge and understanding. It opens up new possibilities for still greater successes in building the socialist society and in the conduct of international relations in the interests of the peoples and a lasting peace.

Dear comrades and friends,

At its Ninth Congress, our Socialist Unity Party of Germany was able to strike a successful balance. The German Democratic Republic today is a stable and dynamically advancing socialist state, where the advantages of the new social order are becoming more and more convincing. With all its might the GDR promotes peace, democracy and socialism in the world-wide struggle with imperialism.

In accordance with our experience we consider the close alliance with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the other socialist states as the stable foundation of our advance in socialist construction and international activity. Therefore it is our primary aim to strengthen and consolidate the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states.

Permit me, dear Comrade Kim Il Sung and dear Korean comrades, to express our heartfelt thanks for the active support you gave us in our effort for the universal international recognition of the German Democratic Republic.

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Also present were cadres and personages concerned of our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with Comrade Erich Honecker in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Welcome Banquet

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK President, arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of the 8th in honour of the Party and state delegation of the GDR.

Invited to the banquet were Comrade Erich Honecker and the members of the GDR Party and state delegation led by him and others in his company.

Cadres of our country were present there.

Among those invited were foreign diplomatic envoys and their wives and staff members of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a speech at the banquet.

Comrade Erich Honecker spoke next.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with friendly feelings.

A performance was given at the banquet by artistes of the Mansudae Art Troupe.

Third Nat'l Meeting of Youth Societies for Study of Juche Idea Held in Tokyo

The Third National Meeting of the Youth Societies for the Study of the Juche Idea was held with a large attendance in Tokyo on November 19 under the sponsorship of the Japanese Youth Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Juche Idea.

Attending the meeting were more than 200 Japanese youths from all parts of Japan.

Ogami Kenichi, Chief of the Japanese Youth Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Juche Idea, made the keynote report at the meeting which began with a chorus of "Song of General Kim Il Sung".

In the report he said:

We are now holding the Third National Meeting after we had the First National Meeting together with the inauguration of the Liaison Council on May 26, 1974.

In this period we, guided by great Kimilsungism, have registered lots of successes in the development of the work for the study of the Juche idea and in the new youth movement in Japan. Many difficulties cropped up in this course, but we can say we have overcome all of them successfully by our efforts, as required by Kimilsungism.

What is Kimilsungism which has made us get over many difficulties and bring about a great turn in the development of the youth movement in Japan?

Theoretically, it is the integral system of ideology, theory and method of Juche based on the principle of Juche philosophy that man is the master of everything and decides everything and on the essence of the Juche idea that the masters of revolution and construction are the popular masses and they are also the motive power of revolution and construction.

To be concrete, it is the revolutionary ideas of President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the revolution. Accordingly, only when one learns from the President can he rightly study Kimilsungism. Deep understanding of Kimilsungism is clear understanding of the greatness of President Kim Il Sung and fidelity to Kimilsungism is devotion to President Kim Il Sung.

Ours is an era of independence and the world is advancing towards independence. This is a steadfast trend of our era.

The desire of the popular masses for independence and its concrete guarantee are inseparable from the decisive role of the outstanding leader of the time.

Our era is developing on a right path under the guidance of the outstanding leader President Kim Il Sung who has a deep penetration into the independence of the popular masses and thoroughly defends it.

Only when the popular masses of our era live and fight under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung, can they take a right road and creditably build a new, happy society.

Before we knew President Kim Il Sung we were miserable beings living merely for the immediate small interests, or groping and going this way or that way, unable to find a right road.

It was only after we knew President Kim Il Sung that we came to clearly understand what true men are, how men should live and fight and what is the criterion of a new society to be built by men and follow a right path.

Thus, the activities of the Youth Societies for the Study of the Juche Idea started in Japan towards the end of 1971.

The history of the revolutionary activities of the President imbued us with great strength in briskly conducting our study.

This was because Kimilsungism is great and the early revolutionary activities of the President started from the youth and students movement.

To study deeply the early revolutionary activities conducted by the President in reliance upon the youth and students, we chose, to begin with, the history of the President's early revolutionary activities as a textbook, earnestly studied it and conducted brisk activities.

When the Youth Societies for the Study of the Juche Idea organised an independent DPRK-visiting group and went to the homeland of Juche in the spring of 1975, the President received the group and said that as the Juche idea was a correct idea reflecting the demand of our time, it would certainly spread widely sooner or later though it was now a small spark.

Greatly encouraged by the words of the President, we have devoted ourselves to the work of the study societies.

Referring in detail to their work for making the youths deeply study and grasp the Juche idea and widely explaining and propagating it, the reporter reviewed the successes made in organising and consolidating the Youth Societies for the Study of the Juche Idea in Tokyo, Hokkaido and 45 prefectures of Japan and in the struggle for embodying the Juche idea in their practical activities.

The most impressive events were that we held independently the celebrations of the 65th birthday of the great leader, we attended the International Seminar on the Juche Idea in Pyongyang and we had an audience of the great leader and received teachings from him during our visit to Korea, he said.

Pointing to the future policy of struggle and the necessity of organising societies for the study of the Juche idea on a mass basis, he laid stress on making a positive contribution to the activities of the International Institute of the Juche Idea newly set up in Tokyo.

He ardently called for waging an unbending struggle till final victory, cherishing the honour of being men who study great Kimilsungism and live with it as the guideline.

In conclusion he shouted:

"Long live great Kimilsungism, the revolutionary banner of our time!"

"Long live our most respected great President Kim Il Sung!"

A letter from Yasui Kaoru, Chairman of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists, was read at the meeting.

Li Gyong Ho, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, made a speech warmly greeting the meeting.

It was followed by reports on the activities of study societies in different parts of Japan and their experience was exchanged.

Local representatives said that they were deeply stirred when they began studying the immortal Juche idea fathered by the great leader and pointed to the successes gained in propagating the Juche idea among the Japanese youths of all sections and in fully applying it to their practical activities.

The reporters wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the great Juche idea.

Let Us Launch a More Active Movement to Expose And Denounce Human Rights Violation in South Korea

Second Meeting of International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea Held in France

The Second Meeting of the International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea was held in Paris, France, on November 6, according to a report.

Present at the meeting were delegates of lawyers from France, Italy, Poland, Luxembourg, Austria, Belgium, Sweden, Algeria, India, Japan and Australia and delegates of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the Arab Lawyers Union and the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and many other persons.

Robert Charvin, Secretary General of the International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, sent a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The meeting was presided over by Professor of Law Lavigne Pierre, Chairman of the French Association of Democratic Lawyers and Dean of the law faculty of Paris University No. 1.

Saying that over the past year following the formation of the International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, the suppression of human rights had grown harsher and a large number of people had been arrested, put to tortures and penalized in south Korea, he noted:

This situation compelled us to convene this meeting and discuss the question of further expanding and strengthening the Committee and launching a more active movement to expose and denounce human rights violation in south Korea.

This meeting should mete out deserved punishment to the principal culprits in the violation of human rights in south Korea.

At the meeting, Robert Charvin, Secretary General of the International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea and Dean of the law faculty of Nice University, France, and Nicole Dreyfus, Secretary General of the French Association of Democratic Lawyers and Lawyer of the Court, France, made public "White Book on Suppression in South Korea" and Japanese lawyer Saito Kazuyoshi delivered a keynote report "True Picture and Nature of Suppression of Human Rights in South Korea".

Rim Min Sik, a south Korean democrat, who is in exile in a foreign country, made a speech exposing the violation of human rights in south Korea.

Speeches were made by Nicole Dreyfus, Secretary General of the French Association of Democratic Lawyers and Lawyer of the Court; Romeo Ferrucci, Magistrate of the Court of Compte, Italy; Bentoumi Amar, Algerian lawyer; Francois Sadurski, Vice-Chairman of the Polish Association of Lawyers; Jean Dory, Secretary General of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Joe Nordmann, Chairman of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers; and Derek Roebuck, Dean of the Law School of Tasmania University, Australia.

Citing concrete facts, the speakers disclosed and condemned the wanton violation of human rights by the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique.

The meeting adopted a white book and a resolution including an action programme as its documents and decided to send them to the heads of the UN General Assembly at its 33rd session and the UN Commission on Human Rights which will be convened in 1978 and request them to examine them and also decided to form delegations and send them to the UN Secretariat and the UN Commission on Human Rights.

On November 7, Robert Charvin sent a letter to the UN Secretary General informing him of the meeting.

On the same day, a news conference was held in Paris upon the successful conclusion of the meeting.

Resolution Adopted at the Meeting

The Second Meeting of the International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea held in Paris on November 6 adopted a resolution, according to a report.

The resolution says:

The Second Meeting of the International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea

Appeals to all the lawyers of the world to denounce before public opinion the suppressive regime of south Korea, its chief Pak Jung Hi and the assistance given to this regime by the Japanese and other governments, especially, the US government which behaves against the open diplomacy of President Carter on the defence of human rights;

Condemns the US policy of "simultaneous recognition of two Koreas" which, despite the unanimous desire of the Korean people in the north and the south for reunification, leads to the perpetuation of these practices of suppression of human rights in south Korea at the expense of the division of the Korean nation;

Affirms that only the right of the Korean people to self-determination and non-interference in the internal affairs of Korea can help achieve the reunification of Korea which is the indispensable condition for the restoration of human rights in south Korea.

Therefore, the Second Meeting of the International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea decides to carry out the following action programme:

1. **To realize effective cooperation with all the international organizations which are interested in the problem of human rights to work in defence of human rights in south Korea and dispatch an investigation commission to Seoul;**

2. **To make the lawyers throughout the world know well the situation of human rights in south Korea by distributing the "White Book on Suppression in South Korea" adopted at this meeting and facilitate the creation of national committees for democracy and human rights in south Korea;**

3. **To dispatch a delegation to the UN Secretariat and a delegation to the UN Commission on Human Rights so that these international institutions may take proper measures to put an end to the violation of human rights in south Korea;**

4. **To publish a quarterly pamphlet to give documentation and analyses to the world lawyers so that they may help restore democracy and human rights in south Korea;**

5. **To organize an international group of lawyers which will be in charge of the defence of the political prisoners in south Korea or will perform the function of legal witnesses.**

"SOUTH KOREA IS HELL WITH DEMOCRACY DENIED AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATED"

Keynote Report of Japanese Lawyer Saito Kazuyoshi at Second Meeting of Int'l Com. of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in S. Korea

Japanese lawyer Saito Kazuyoshi made a keynote report titled "True Picture and Nature of Suppression of Human Rights in South Korea" at the Second Meeting of International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea which was held in Paris on November 6, according to a report.

I. Fascist Legal System In South Korea

Exposing the nature of repressive laws enacted by Pak Jung Hi, he said:

In May 1961, Pak Jung Hi staged a military coup and took over the power with a view to building an anti-communist military state in south Korea with the support of US imperialism. He lost no time to promulgate various security acts, dissolve all political parties and organizations, and put in jail all people who took part in the unification movements.

Since the coup, the Pak regime has used many security acts to oppress the people, of which the National Security and Anti-Communist Laws have been the most barbarous.

In defiance of oppression by these security acts, the movement of south Korean people for the unification of the father country had been maintained and developed in 1960's through the struggle against the Japan-"ROK" Treaty, unlawful electioneerings and mal-revision of the Constitution for the third term election. For the Pak regime, there have been no ways to maintain the power than the suppression of every demand for unification. This is why the regime declared the "state of emergency" in December 1971, and after signing the North-South Joint Statement in July 1972, to make a pretense of promoting the unification of the country, it embarked on the establishment of the Constitution to guarantee its permanent and mighty power.

On October 17, 1972, Pak Jung Hi proclaimed the emergency martial law throughout south Korea and issued a special declaration to (1) dissolve the National Assembly, (2) suspend the effect of the Constitution, (3) prohibit all political activities, including those of political parties and others, and (4) revise the Constitution. From that day, all meetings and demonstrations indoor or outdoor, were banned, all speeches, publications and news report had to be subject to censorship before they were made public, all universities were closed, walkout by workers were banned, and anyone who violated the declaration was arrested without a warrant.

Pointing out that Pak Jung Hi held the referendum to revise the Constitution literally under the supervision of tanks and guns and swords, he exposed the main features of the "Yusin Constitution". He said:

(1) It provides Pak Jung Hi with an institutionally guaranteed permanent power.

(2) All the power of national administration is concentrated in his hand and

(3) The people can be deprived of their human rights any time at the will of the president.

The reporter continued: As an institution to guarantee Pak's permanent power, a new body standing above the National Assembly, "National Conference for Unification", was set up by the Constitution. And it was stipulated that a president shall be elected by the National Conference, not by a direct ballot of the people.

The Constitution stipulates that one third of the National Assembly shall be elected by the National Conference for Unification, not by a universal election.

When the National Conference elects National Assembly members, votes are not cast to individual candidates, but to a candidates list made by the president himself. This provides the president with the original right to secure one third of the assembly members. This measure, together with the removal of the provision of the old Constitution on the prohibition of the fourth term of presidency, has consolidated the seat of president completely and killed any chance of the replacement of the present administration.

The National Conference has two other functions: discussion on important policies concerning the unification between north and south and decision on a constitutional amendment bill. The establishment of this new consultative body to discuss the unification policy may create an impression that the regime has an intention to tackle sincerely with the problem of unification, but its actual objective is to deprive the national assembly and the people of the right to discuss the problem of unification on the excuse that this problem should be discussed at the National Conference. In short, the Conference is simply a means to put the unification problem under the exclusive jurisdiction of the president.

The power of the National Assembly is badly restricted: First, it is not qualified to discuss the unification problem; Second, it has no right to investigate into the national administration; Third, the president can dissolve the National Assembly; Fourth, National Assembly members are prohibited from any "act to endanger the security of the state" and their right to speak is badly restricted.

The courts are also placed under a complete control of the president.

The Revitalization Constitution also vests a sufficient power in the president to deprive the people of their fundamental rights.

Article 53 stipulates the establishment of a terrible system for oppression over the people, presidential emergency measures.

Article 53 of the Revitalization Constitution states:

(1) The president shall have the power to take necessary emergency measures in the whole range of the state's affairs.

(2) When the president deems it necessary, he shall have the power to take emergency measures which temporarily suspend the "freedom and rights of the people prescribed in this Constitution, and to enforce emergency measures with regard to the powers of the executive and the judiciary".

These are the grounds for the enforcement of presidential emergency measures. In short, the president can do anything about the national administration if he wants to. So mighty is his power that he can hold the power of life and death over the people. No person in the world has such an unrestricted and mighty power as he has.

Saying that since the beginning of 1974, presidential emergency measures have been enforced one after another, he brought to light their contents. He said:

It was the operation of the presidential emergency measures No.1 which prohibited any critical remark about the Constitution, as well as the demand for its revision. If anyone violates the measures No.1, he would be sent to prison for 15 years at maximum. Similary, those who criticize it were to be arrested without the warrant of a judge.

The emergency measures No.2 was put into operation in succession to the measures No.1, under which the violators of the emergency measures No.1 were to be tried not at an ordinary court but at a court-martial. According to the emergency measures No.2, the judges were to be nominated by the president, while the sections of judges and prosecutors were to be identified under the general coordination and supervision of the chief of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The emergency measures No.4 was, in short, aimed at eradicating the then movement for revision of the Constitution or for democratization, which was launched chiefly by students, by stipulating the prohibition of any activity, affiliation and correspondence with the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy and other organizations concerned, as well as any relation with the organizations mentioned above, and the prohibition of any student movement such as rally, discussion, refusal to attend the lessons and so on.

If people or students violate the measures No.4, they would be put to a death penalty in the worst case. It was so outrageous as was unprecedented in the world.

The emergency measures No.7 ordered Koryo University as a sole target to close the whole campus and prohibited every student from being engaged in the student movement within the campus. And the violators of the measures were to be punished with 10 years imprisonment at the maximum.

The emergency measures No.9 was to order the complete prohibition of any criticism of the Constitution, any student rally or other movements of the same category. It was noted, too, that the regime attempted to oppress the movement for revision of the Constitution and the student movement thoroughly by establishing a "policy of joint responsibility" under which universities to which the violators of the measures belong are ordered to dismiss or expel their representatives, professors, staffs or students from the campus, or close temporarily or shut down the campus.

The emergency measures No.9 empowered the regime to proclaim a simple martial law so that the troops are mobilized at the request of the mayor or governor of Seoul, Pusan and other cities or provinces.

Referring to the "National Security Law" and "Anti-Communist Law", the reporter said:

The National Security Law was enforced in 1948 by Syngman Rhee to maintain the anti-communist regime after the pre-war Japanese repressive law "Maintenance of Public Order Act". Then the Pak regime revised it to the worse in 1962.

The Anti-Communist Law was promulgated immediately after the coup to reinforce the National Security Law. It had been revised three times until 1963. It is a typical red-hunting repressive law.

The crime of praise, encouragement, etc.—it is the most frequently used and effective among the newly introduced crimes in the law, according to which "any person who has benefited the anti-state organizations by praising, encouraging or siding with or through other means the activities of anti-state organizations or their components or the communist organizations outside the Republic of Korea shall be punished" by penal servitude for not more than seven years.

The Pak regime has been repeatedly faced with political uncertainty and a crisis in the maintenance of political power from its mal-administration. In each case, it used to overcome them by fabricating "north Korea's spy case". Both National Security and Anti-Communist Laws have been used fully by the Pak regime to fabricate these cases and a number of people have been put in jail or killed under these laws.

Pointing to the "national total mobilization system", he said:

The Pak regime enforced the social security, civil defense and defense tax laws to reinforce the total strength security order.

Under the Social Security Law those persons who were once declared guilty, or even persons whose indictments were suspended under the National Security and Anti-Communist Laws are subject to security treatments, such as restriction of residence and detention in collective camp, and on the excuse of detention for protection they may be arrested at any time without a warrant.

The Civil Defense Law stipulates that all ordinary men from the age of 17 to 50, except soldiers and policemen, must join the unit as their duty.

The aim of the Defense Tax Law is to raise fund for additional defense spendings by levying 10 to 30 per cent extra charges on each existing tax, including income, corporate or various indirect tax.

In March 1975, the Pak regime revised the penal code to the worse to set up a new crime of contempt of state. Under this revised code, any person who throws contempt on the state or its bodies is sentenced to penal servitude for not more than seven years. This revision is especially aimed at the oppression of Korean residents in Japan.

2. KCIA and Torture

Bringing to light the organization of the "South Korean Central Intelligence Agency", he said:

The KCIA ("Republic of Korea" Central Intelligence Agency) was founded immediately after the coup d'etat carried out by Pak Jung Hi in June 1961.

The KCIA, which is under the direct jurisdiction of the president, is out of the control of the National Assembly and the cabinet. Its power is stronger than the police and army's so it can put these violent state machines under its control, empowered to oppress the people directly and openly. It is not secret that it uses torture. Torture is an indispensable tool for the Pak regime to maintain its dictatorial rule.

The KCIA director is subject to only the direction and supervision by the president and free from intervention from any person, except the president. Thus the power of the KCIA stands above the three powers of the state.

Because it is ruled that the KCIA's organization shall not be open to the public, it is under the veil of secrecy like the US-CIA. Thus it is not easy to know the true picture of the KCIA, although it is estimated that it has 7,000 to 8,000 regular staff as well as 20,000 to 30,000 agents. It is also said that there are about 350,000 civil informants.

The reporter exposed the activity of the KCIA and torture in south Korea.

Noting that the KCIA is conducting various clandestine activities, he said:

But the most important element of Pak's dictatorship using the KCIA is a rule by torture. It is by the use of torture that the KCIA has been able to be an absolute ruler dominating the south Korean people.

To maintain both anti-communist and two-Koreas policies, the Pak regime has laid the repressive system with the KCIA as its center, and forced the accused to make confession as it wrote in advance to use it as the only evidence and fabricate facts. These fabricated facts in turn will become materials to draw up a new scenario for another repression.

In south Korea today, youth, students and people in various circles are being arrested, tortured, sentenced to heavy punishments, killed or executed one after another for the reasons that they have advocated freedom, rights, democracy and the unification of the fatherland.

On February 28, 1975, 13 National Assembly members of opposition parties in south Korea held a conference with domestic and foreign reporters where Kim Dae Jung, Ryang Il Dong and Kim Yong Sam also took part. They disclosed the facts after the "revitalization", facts about torture which had inflicted on them when they had been taken by the security command military police, KCIA and others to their offices, and issued a "declaration to put an end to politics by torture".

Torture is playing an important role in Pak's political machine and used as a means to prolong the life of his dictatorship. But Pak Jung Hi says that there has not been any torture "as long as we know" ("Letters from South Korea" written by T.K.). The KCIA, on the other hand, tells publicly that it happened that "we go to the extremes. But it (KCIA) has also made much contribution and a modern society requires such a machine necessarily".

Then, the reporter referred to the organization and activity of the KCIA in Japan.

He said:

The KCIA is not only acting in south Korea, but penetrating in the community of Korean residents in Japan. Its headquarters is located within the "ROK" embassy in Tokyo, while its agents are sent to the "ROK" consulates located in various parts of Japan.

Main activities of the KCIA in Japan are follows: watching and controlling of anti-Pak movements of Korean residents in Japan; collection of political and military information of Japan; watching of communist countries' operations against south Korea; handling of opinion of mass-media, Japanese people and Korean residents in Japan; and special conspiracies, such as the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case. More important is that the KCIA has cooperative relations with the Japanese police, as was evidenced by the "Kim Dae Jung case" or the "Pak Jung Hi-shooting case".

3. True Aspect of Suppression

It has been long since the whole of south Korea turned into a "prison without bars".

Citing concrete examples, he brought to light the true aspect of suppression in south Korea.

He exposed that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique concocted the "So Sung and So Jun Sik brothers case", "spy case against Kim Chol U and Kim Chol U brothers", "Ulrung-do Island spy group case", "spy case against Choe Chol Gyo", "Japan-based spy case against Chin Du Hyon", "campus spyring case", "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy", "case of the People's Revolutionary Party" and other cases and frantically intensified the suppression of the people.

He said:

Pak regime's oppression under the Anti-Communist and National Security Laws and under the presidential emergency measures No. 9 has continued consistently.

Freedom and democracy are still under the suppression in spite of the domestic and international opinion criticizing it. Even recently, a Korean student residing in Japan was arrested when he came to south Korea for study, on the alleged charge of "having heard radio from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and sent north Korea information on students' movement in south Korea via the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan". The prosecutors' office indicted him and suggested death penalty for him.

But the south Korean people have never ceased to demand democracy. In defiance of repression by the above-mentioned evil laws, they have taken actions since the beginning of this year.

4. Kim Dae Jung Case

The Kim Dae Jung kidnap was considered from the beginning to have been committed by the KCIA, and soon this was confirmed by evidence.

The crime was committed under orders from the then KCIA chief Li Hu Rak, with his assistants Kim Chi Ryol and Li Chol Hui giving instructions from their posts in south Korea. In command of the crime in Japan was south Korean Minister in Japan Kim Jae Gwon, who led a working team of seven KCIA officers, including south Korean embassy officials Yun Yong Ro, Kim Dong Un and Ryu Chun Guk.

This crime organized and planned carefully by the KCIA could not have been committed without the knowledge of Pak Jung Hi.

The Kim Dae Jung case is Pak Jung Hi's attempted murder of his political opponent, designed to keep up his regime.

After the testimonies were given by Ranard and Kim Hyong Uk disclosures were made revealing that the Japanese government knew from the beginning that the crime had been committed by the KCIA and that the ringleader in the bargaining with the south Korean government for withdrawing the case from consideration was former Prime Minister Kishi Nobusuke. The Diet debate on this issue has come to the point where arguments are made for inviting Kim Hyong Uk to give testimony in Japan. As a result, the Japanese government is now in a difficult position.

5. Roots of Human Rights Suppression and Our Responsibility

What then is the cause of this suppression of human rights and what are its roots? To put it briefly, we believe that all the roots lie in the fact that the fundamental national rights of the south Korean people are violated and that Korea is divided between north and south, with US imperialism continuing its neocolonialistic rule in south Korea by means of the puppet regime which it maintains there.

Referring to the question of Korea's reunification, he said:

The Workers' Party of Korea invariably acts on the assumption that "the question of Korean unification is this nation's internal issue which ought to be settled by the people of Korea at their free will". This is matter-of-course when seen in the light of the principle of national self-determination. For the people of Korea to strive for north and south reunification and fight for the liberation of south Korea from foreign domination is the exercise of the right to self-determination. This conforms to the fundamental national rights which basically consist of "independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity".

He stressed that all the peoples of the world must have maximum respect for this national right of the Korean people and this must be kept free of any suppression or interference.

Reviewing the history of the division of Korea, he declared that the US is wholly responsible for this.

He continued:

The US forces which occupied south Korea on September 8, 1945, established a military rule seizing all powers there and replaced Japanese imperialism as the new ruler lording it over the people of south Korea.

Stressing that the entire Korean people ardently desire the reunification of the country, he said:

This desire of the Korean people for north-south unification, as was mentioned above, is based on the fundamental national rights resident in them, and no outsiders can be forgiven for impeding these rights. And yet, these rights are being impeded by the US imperialists maintaining a neo-colonialist rule in south Korea, as well as their puppet, the Pak regime.

To justify its neo-colonialist rule, the United States has made maximum use of the United Nations.

At first, the United States regarding its puppet regime in south Korea as the sole legitimate government would not extend recognition to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. But, as it found this to be difficult, the US changed its policy to let there be two Koreas. The Pak regime was advised, with the support of the Japanese government and others, to use manoeuvres to ensure that north and south Korea would be simultaneously admitted to the United Nations.

But the trend of the times was changing substantially in the United Nations. The first committee debate on the problem of Korea during sessions of the 28th UN General Assembly in November 1973, came to a consensus declaring dissolution of the UNCURK. Resolution 3390 (xxx) adopted in the 30th UN General Assembly in November 1975, called on the interested parties to consider (1) dismantling of the United Nations forces headquarters in Korea and withdrawal of the UN forces (US forces), (2) conclusion of a Korea-US peace accord which would replace the Korean Armistice, and (3) disarmament in north and south Korea and an end to the military confrontation.

The north-south division is one which was forced on the people of Korea against their will, and so, north-south unity is what the people as a nation equally desire and they have a legitimate right to be united.

But the Pak regime is an existence designed only to secure an anti-communist state in the southern half of Korea, and north-south unification means a denial of the existence of the Pak regime. In other words, the Pak regime cannot exist without hampering unification of north and south Korea.

The stronger the demand of the people for unity is and the broader international public opinion is in support of the demand, the more violently the regime has to go on cracking down. This is not a manifestation of their strength, but a manifestation of their fragility.

The Pak regime bent on impeding north-south reunification draws its support from US imperialism and its neo-colonialist rule in south Korea, and after all it can be argued that the roots of suppression of human rights in south Korea lie in the neo-colonialist rule established by US imperialism in south Korea and in the maintenance of its puppet regime there.

It is clear that the Pak regime is a US imperialist puppet. But it is also an unmistakable fact that the Pak regime is heavily dependent, politically, economically and militarily, on Japan.

The Japanese government is acting in accordance with US policy in Asia. These days, in particular, its economic aid to the Pak regime has increased so much that Japan, taking over from the United States, has become the most important country supporting the south Korean regime. Capitalizing on this economic aid, Japanese monopoly capital is increasingly moving into south Korea—so much so that the south Korean economy appears to be falling a prey to exploitation by Japanese monopoly capital.

The Pak regime under these circumstances cannot get by without the economic aid of the Japanese government, and Japanese monopoly capital in south Korea finds it necessary by all means to keep up the Pak regime if it seeks to protect its rights and interests there.

US President Carter is playing up his plan to effect a phased withdrawal of US ground troops in south Korea. But, as is indicated by the joint communique issued at the close of US-south Korea consultations on security on July 26 this year, the United States intends to maintain and reinforce its naval and air forces in south Korea.

The communique makes no mention of the nuclear weapons which they have in amounts considered to be hundreds of rounds in south Korea. The US forces stationed in Okinawa and other parts of Japan, and the Japanese self-defense forces maintained to help them, are being strengthened to bridge the gap and to promote Japan-US-south Korea military integration. The recent US congressional debate on human rights in south Korea is nothing of the kind which will basically change this attitude of the United States.

The close relations of the Japanese government with the south Korean authorities indicate that the suppression of human rights in south Korea is something that the Japanese people cannot look on with utter indifference.

The activities of the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency in Japan are left unbridled and the Japanese police and the ground self-defense force are secretly prepared to cooperate with them; the human rights of some 600,000 Korean residents in Japan are being jeopardized by KCIA and the Japanese police. These facts are fraught with the possibility of this danger being visited upon the human rights of the Japanese people, and we the people of Japan cannot remain indifferent.

We have made it clear that south Korea under the rule of the fascist-like Pak regime has been turned into hell with democracy denied and human rights violated; that, this notwithstanding, patriotic workers, intellectuals, students and religionists are increasingly standing up to fight; and that the roots of this struggle and its suppression lie, above all, in the fact that, violating the fundamental national rights resident in the Korean nation —independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity— and the right to self-determination, and keeping Korea divided between north and south, US imperialism has armed forces, including nuclear weapons, stationed in south Korea and, acting through its puppet regime of Pak Jung Hi, continues its neo-colonialist rule there.

Therefore, we believe that what is needed now, above all, is to let the lawyers and peoples around the world know the actual state of affairs in south Korea and the cause thereof, and to arouse broad sections of international public opinion and organize a powerful movement in support of the just struggle of the Korean people. The Second Meeting of the International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea will and must be made to make a great contribution in organizing such a movement and in encouraging the fighting people of Korea.

(Continued from Page 3)

When we had to fend off imperialist attacks on our socialist workers' and farmers' state, we could always rely on your solidarity. Our Parties, states and peoples have proved to be friends in every situation of the class battle.

A few weeks ago we commemorated, together with progressive mankind, the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The festivities in Moscow impressively high-lighted the triumph of the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin. They were another expression of the immense power of the international communist and workers' movement and of the decisive influence of socialism on the world revolutionary process.

Peace, happiness and prosperity for the peoples—that is the aim of socialism.

The German Democratic Republic makes a constructive contribution to the implementation of peaceful coexistence and will continue to do so in the future.

Despite all these factors we do not ignore that imperialist aggressive circles are increasing their attempts to throw the peoples back into the "cold war". That is why we have to be extremely vigilant vis-a-vis all those manoeuvres and have always to maintain at the necessary level our defence capability relying on the alliance of the Warsaw Treaty states.

Internationalist solidarity has firm roots in the minds and hearts of our people. It was with great joy that we noted the victory the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea won over the imperialist aggressors after waging a sacrificing struggle. Only a few days ago we have seen with our own eyes the growing strength of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam which is exerting an increasing influence on developments in Southeast Asia in the interest of peace and for the benefit of peoples.

In their struggle for national liberation and social progress and against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid and racism, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have their best friends and allies in the socialist states. Also the German Democratic Republic will always display solidarity with and provide assistance to these peoples.

Dear Comrade Kim Il Sung,

Dear Korean comrades,

We are linked by the noble objectives of socialism and of the struggle against imperialism and for the fulfilment of the world historic mission of the international working class. Close, friendly relations, commonalities and a fruitful cooperation between the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Workers' Party of Korea, between the German Democratic Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have come into being on this solid basis. This benefits not only our two peoples, but serves at the same time the common concern to strengthen socialism in the world and to assist the forward march of the anti-imperialist forces.

We are firmly convinced that the talks and meetings during our visit to your country will give a fresh impetus to the cooperation of our Parties and states. They will be conducive to deepening and further developing our fraternal relations.

I ask you to join me in raising our glasses and drink to

- further success for the Korean people in the construction of the socialist society;

- the unswerving friendship and fraternal cooperation between the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Workers' Party of Korea and between the German Democratic Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

- the unity and cohesion of the world communist movements and the further victorious advance of socialism;

- the well-being of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our intimate friend Comrade Kim Il Sung;

- the well-being of diplomatic representatives and madams;

- the well-being of our Korean comrades and of all guests present.

Letter to UN Secretary General

From Secretary General of Int'l Com. of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea

In connection with the successful holding of the Second Meeting of the International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, Robert Charvin, Secretary General of the Committee and Dean of the law faculty of Nice University, France, sent a letter on November 7 to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, according to a report.

In the letter he noted that in the name of the International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea which held two meetings in Paris on October 8, 1976, and on November 6, 1977, he enclosed the "White Book on Suppression in South Korea" elaborated by lawyers of various countries belonging to various judicial systems.

He said:

I consider that this document based on diversified and indisputable sources will arouse your deep apprehension about the systematic and massive repression intensified in south Korea today.

I believe that Mr. Secretary-General and the UN Commission on Human Rights in Geneva will take all possible steps to put an end to the criminal police, penal and judicial practices of the Pak Jung Hi "regime". The greater gravity of these practices is that they constitute not only an obstacle to the achievement of the reunification aspired after by the entire Korean people but also a menace to peace in Asia and the world due to the different armed forces involved.

The International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea decided at the end of the second meeting held in Paris on November 6 to request an audience with you in the future and directly deliver to you information we have about the dramatic situation prevailing in south Korea.

Our Committee also decided to send a delegation to the UN Commission on Human Rights in Geneva for the same purpose.

I take this opportunity to recall again the words made by you at our Nice University when Chairman Touscoz, my friend, awarded honorary doctorate to you.

I believe that you will effectively direct all necessary attention to this problem I raised to you.

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